did he submit a proposed amended complaint.

Bowersock has done nothing to cure these deficiencies in his appeal. He only complains that one of the defendants did not file an answer. In fact, defendants answered the complaint, although the district court had previously ordered Bowersock to amend. He also complains that no discovery was permitted. He cites no authority for being permitted to conduct discovery before filing a proper complaint. The district court did not engage in discrimination in requiring Bowersock to prosecute his action.

Accordingly, the district court's order is affirmed. Rule 34(j)(2)(C), Rules of the Sixth Circuit.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
s/Leonard Green
Clerk

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*The Honorable Paul V. Gadola, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan sitting by designation.

App. 6

(EXCERPTS FROM 28 USC section 2101)

TIME FOR APPEAL - S.C.T.

28 section 2101. Supreme Court; time for appeal; certiorari; docketing; stay

(a) A direct appeal to the Supreme Court from any decision under Section 1253 of this title, holding unconstitutional in whole or in part, by Act of Congress, shall be taken within thirty days after the entry of the interlocutory or final order, judgment or decree. The record shall be made up and the case docketed within sixty days from the time such appeal is taken under rules prescribed by the Supreme Court.

(b) Any other direct appeal to the Supreme Court which is authorized by law, from a decision of the district court in any civil action, suit or proceeding, shall be taken within thirty days from the judgment, order or decree, appealed from, if interlocutory, and within thirty days if final.

(c) Any other appeal or any writ of certiorari intended to bring any judgment or decree in civil action, suit or proceeding before the Supreme Court for review shall be taken or applied for within ninety days after the entry of such judgment or decree. A justice of the Supreme Court, for good cause shown may extend the time for applying for a writ of certiorari for a period not exceeding sixty days.

(d) The time for appeal or application for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of a State court in a criminal case shall be as prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

(e) An application to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review a case before judgment has been rendered in the court of appeals may be made at any time before judgment.

(f) In any casein which the final judgment or decree of any court is subject to review by the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari, the execution and enforcement of such judgment or decree may be stayed for a reasonable time to enable the party aggrieved to obtain a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court. The stay may be granted by a judge of the court rendering the judgment or decree or by a justice of the Supreme Court, and maybe conditioned on the giving of security, approved by such judge or justice, that if the aggrieved party fails to make application for such writ within the period allotted therefor, or fails to obtain an order granting his application, or fails to make his plea good in the Supreme Court, he shall answer for all damages and costs which the other party may sustain by reason of the stay.

(g) The time for application for a writ of certiorari to review a decision of the United States Court of Military Appeals shall be as prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

(EXCERPTS FROM TITLE 42 USC section 1981)

EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW

42 USC section 1981

(a) All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for ... security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subjected to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind and to no other.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "make and enforce contracts" includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, priviledges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

(c) The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment under color of State law.

(EXCERPTS FROM TITLE 42 USC section 1983)

CIVIL ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS

42 USC section 1983

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other personwithin the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or ommission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For purposes of this section, any Act of congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

(EXCERPT FROM CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.)
(AMENDMENT XIV section 1)

U.S. CONSTITUTION-AMENDMENT XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizen's of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

(EXCERPTS FROM TITLE 28 USC section 1254)

28 USC section 1254 Courts of Appeals; Certiorari; Certified Questions

Cases in Courts of Appeal may be reviewed by the following methods:

(1) By Writ of Certiorari granted upon the petition of any party to any civil or criminal case, before or after rendition of judgment or decree.

FILED
APR 13 2006
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

(2)

No. 05-861

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

WILLIAM LEE BOWERSOCK,
Petitioner,

versus

CITY OF LIMA, and
AMY HARPSTER,
Respondents.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE SIXTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

PETITION FOR REHEARING & RECONSIDERATION

WILLIAM LEE BOWERSOCK, pro se
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for Petitioner

Of Counsel:

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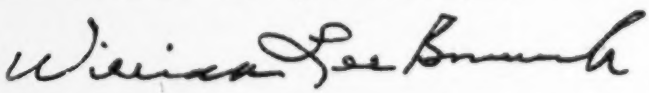
for Respondents

PETITION FOR REHEARING & RECONSIDERATION

Petitioner respectfully moves the HONORABLE COURT for reconsideration and rehearing from the court's order of March 20th, 2006 denying the petition for a writ of certiorari. For the HONORABLE COURT to allow the decision to stand would be in effect allowing The City of Lima and Amy Harpster to function in a reign as a monarchy without respect for the law of our Constitution of the United States. Our Constitution has defined our rights and withstood the test of time from the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the complete nineteenth century, the complete twentieth century, and into the early years of this twenty-first century. It would mark a travesty on justice and our individual rights to allow the decision now to stand in denial toward the petitioner.



William Lee Bowersock, pro se
In Propria Persona
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PETITIONER'S CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH AND CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The petitioner, William Lee Bowersock, affirms and states his good faith in presenting request for reconsideration and rehearing with intent toward the justice other than for delay. The petitioner further states that a copy of Petitioner's Petition for Reconsideration and Rehearing and Petitioner's Certificate of Good Faith were served upon counsel for City of Lima, Anthony L. Geiger, 50 Town Square, Lima, Ohio 45801, telephone: (419) 228-5462 and upon respondent, Amy Harpster, 50 Town Square, Lima, Ohio 45801, telephone: (419) 228-5462 by depositing in ordinary mail of United States Postal Service with first class stamped on May 7, 2006.

William Lee Bowersock

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